G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references. 1896-97
~~191-~~ .
(L.R.)

File No. 17

Serial Nos. 1—87

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1—9

Part B for February, 1899

SUBJECT.

Instructions for the preparation of the enclosure to the Patwari Dakhlas, Form No: 7, Appendix A.

Indexed.
28 Feb 1899

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

Section
File No
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE
Serial No

Circular No. 50/80.

From

Sir. E. C. Buck, Kt, C.S.I.

Secretary to the Government of India

To.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

" " " " " " " " Bombay.

" " " " " " " " Bengal

" " " " " " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

" " " " " " " the Punjab

" Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

" " " " " " " " Assam

" " " " " " " " Coorg

" " " " " " " " Ajmere

Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad.

Rev. & Agri. Dept.
Statistics.

Simla, the 16th August 1893

2

Sir.

The attention of the Government of India having been drawn to the necessity of requiring some uniform method to be adopted for the calculation of the areas of crops sown as 'mixtures' in the same fields, as well as to the desirability of eliminating 'mixtures' from all important statistical returns, I am to intimate, in continuation of circular no. 24/21 (Agriculture), dated 22nd June 1893, that the subject will be one of those discussed at the Agricultural Conference in October. In the meantime the following method is suggested as suitable, and will be put forward at the Conference as the basis of discussion.

2. Important 'mixtures' such as 'wheat and barley' will be entered in the village registers as 'mixtures'

no attempt being made by the village officers themselves to separate the areas of the component crops. The sub-division of areas will be made in the central offices on formulae supplied to them. An appropriate formula for each crop will be prepared for every district or homogeneous portion of a district by the Director of the Agricultural Department in consultation with the District officers.

3. Unimportant mixtures such as peas and pulse, or mixtures, for which no formula is likely to be appropriate on account of the absence of uniformity in the proportion of the component crops or for any other reason, will not be recorded in the village registers as 'mixtures' but as single crops, the village officer deciding the proportionate areas in each case as best he can on his own estimates.

4. For example, if a formula has been prepared showing the proportion of area which wheat and barley may be assumed respectively to cover when grown together, the heading 'wheat and barley' would be one of the headings prescribed for the village returns, and all fields containing both crops would be shown under that heading. If in the case of peas and pulse no such formula has been prepared, there would be no heading for 'peas and pulse', and the village officer would on inspection of the fields, enter separately the portions of the areas under the mixed crop which he might estimate to be under 'peas' and 'pulse' respectively.

5. The formula suggested in paragraph 2 will have to be based upon rough and general data. In tracts in which it is the custom to grow the component

crops in distinct rows at normal distances, the determination of the formula will be easy. In other cases it will probably be based on information obtained by enquiry as to the usual proportion of seed sown and by enquiry or experiment as to the usual proportion of produce obtained.

I have &c.

(Sd) E. C. Buck

Secretary to the Government of India

comp'd

Office Copies

Circular No. 2/28

Section
File No
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE
Serial No

From

E. D. Maclagan Esq: C.S.

Under Secy to the Govt: of India

To.

Dept of Revenue & Agri: Statistics.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1894

Sir,

In continuation of this Departments Circular No. 50-80 dated 16th August 1893, I am directed to inform you that the subject of 'mixed crops' was discussed at the Agricultural Conference of October 1893, and it was then determined that the system proposed in my circular of 16th August should be recommended.

It was also suggested by the Conference that no mixtures should be shown as such in the crop returns submitted to the Central Provincial office; and that in District returns they should be divided into their constituent parts

parts either initially by the Village Officers
(paragraph 3 of my Circular of 16th August)
or subsequently by the District staff, in accordance
with such methods as may be arranged
on the advice of the Director of Agriculture
(paragraph 2 of my Circular of 16th August)

In these recommendations & suggestions
the Govt: of India agree, & I am to request that,
with the concurrence of
instructions may be issued for the adoption—
where not already in force—of the System
proposed in my Circular of the 16th August
last.

I have &c
(Sd) E. D. Maclagan
Under Secy to Govt: of India

To The Secy: to the Govt: of Madras
" " " Bombay
" " " Bengal
" " " the N-W Provinces & Oudh
" " " the Punjab

6

To the Chief Commissioner of the Central Pros:

" " Burma.

" " Assam.

" " Coorg.

" " Ajmere.

" Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 9/28.

Copy forwarded to the Foreign Deptt. for favor of communication to the Govt. of the Mysore State & to the Agents to the Governor-General in Central India and Rajputana.

"By Order"

(Sd) E.D. Maclagan

Under Secy: to the Govt: of India

Office Copies

9

Statistical Bureau

This pamphlet is as bad as there being no Statistical Bureau at all – loose papers not even stitched & without a list are in momentary danger of being lost. It shows the Secretariat beyond all such mishaps.

Office for note & attention Q. 10/2/97

Office note 11/2/97

Mean how then Will Anandabair will be a responsible Unit if he can get such estimates prepared & published (after approval in the Newspaper) of each one of the main crops in Jaffna. Such as

Paddy
Raggy
Horsegram
Cholum
Sugar Cane

for the present.

Application of Mr. Anandarajah 10/2/97

Submitted 11/2/97

I shall be glad to receive any suggestions he may have to make

9/2/97

Note appended

15/2/97

(12)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

There are in this file

2 general memoranda (first and final) on the Indigo Crop.

2 general memoranda (2nd & 3rd) on the Cotton Crop.

1 general memorandum on the rice crop of Bengal.

X 1 — Do — on the Wheat crop.

X 1 — Do — on Winter oil seeds.

1 — Ditto — on Til (Sesamum)

all crops being of the season of 1896-97. They embody generally information regarding the areas sown respectively with these crops, estimates of the probable

X not found in the file

X DO.

out-turn thereof while they are yet standing and estimates of their actual out-turn when they have been harvested. Estimates are in fractions of a fair average crop and in actual quantities when harvested.

When standing

These memoranda are evidently prepared from the monthly returns of cultivation which village officials are required to render to Taluk officials and which these latter compile and forward to

to Collectors and Boards of Revenue. In Madras, for example, the Karnam (or Shanbogue as we call him) is required to proceed to the fields in the latter half of each month and after inspecting them to enter consecutively the actual cultivation during the month, field by field, in a form of account prescribed for the purpose. He is required also to estimate the out-turn of produce in respect of (a) crops standing & (b) crops harvested in the month. The account is

to be rendered by the Karnam by the 25th of every month to the Revenue Inspector who bases his report to the Tahsildar on it.

3. For Mysore, there is no such return prescribed But one might be ordered without much trouble & causing inconvenience. It need not be a monthly return. Except when the Deputy Commr directs under Section 10(a) of the Mysore ~~Land Revenue~~ Famine Code, it may be ~~biennial~~ Make to correspond with the

3

two Pahanis which each Shanboque is required to make - (Vide remarks for village account form no: 7 in Appendix A to Land Revenue Rules). It may be in the form subjoined and called Enclosure to Form no: 7. in Appendix A to L.R. Rules. The Shanboque may be required to send it to the Shekdar or the Amildar who shall return them to the Shanboque to be kept with the account of which they form the enclosure. The Amildar should be directed to

keep a register in which figures ~~should~~ Kacc be posted from the Shanbogues' returns from which a report for the whole Taluk shall be furnished to the Deputy Commissioner.

Enclosure to No. 7.

By ~~first~~ Pahani in 2nd fortnight of ~~October~~ 189 .

Food Crops.	Total extent cultivated - Govt. & Minor Inam.	Extent on which the probable outturn of crops standing would amount to							Extent on which the estimated outturn of crops harvested would amount to				
		20 annas	16 annas	8 annas	4 annas and less.	Total extent	Equivalent area of a 16 anna crop.	Estimated quantity of produce	20 annas	16 annas	8 annas	4 annas and less.	Total extent.	Equivalent area of a 16 anna crop.	Estimated quantity of produce
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Ac G	Ac G	Ac G	Ac G	Ac G	Ac G	Ac G		Ac G	Ac G	Ac G	Ac G	Ac G	Ac G	
Paddy	3 - 22														
Ragi	32 - 35								10 - "	15 - "	7 - "	" - 35	32-35	31-8 3/4	18 1/2 Khandies
Horse-gram	7 - 20														
Cholam	" - "														
Sugarcane.	5 - 28	1-10	—	2-20	1-38	5-28	3-12	990 mds jaggery							

Columns 7 & 14 are unnecessary - unnecessary - We note is kannupany - We maintain it the Local Officers themselves to form their own estimates of full & proportionate crops & production.

(Note.— In the specimen entries made in the form 6 Khandies of Ragi and 300 maunds of jaggery are taken as the fair average crop per acre for the village to which the account relates.)

5

Remarks on Enclosure No: 7.

1. An Abstract like this shall be prepared after the first Pahani in the second fortnight of October, and another after the second Pahani at the end of January and rendered to the Amildar, to be noted and returned by him to the Shanboque with such remarks as the Amildar may think necessary to make with reference to his own personal observation.

2. It is not necessary to estimate the condition or out-turn of the crop on every field. It is sufficient if

the Patel and the Shanboque note approximately from their intimate knowledge of the village what the probable out-turn has been or would be on the whole.

3. The out-turn should be given in four divisions only as shewn in the form-namely:- "20 annas', '16 annas', '8 annas' and '4 annas or less". This would be equal to Bumper, Average, Middling and Bad. A fair average crop will be represented by 16 annas, and all out-turn above this should be shown under '20 annas'.

Half the average (or Middling)

Note
This is in accordance with the instructions which Mr. Rau issued after Enquiring of Govt.

6

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

will be denoted under '8 annas and are quarter of the average or less under '4 annas

4. For the actual yield per acre of a fair average crop (16 annas) in a fairly good season which should be taken as the data for calculating the figures to be entered in columns 9 and 16, an estimate should be formed once for all under the Deputy Commissioner's orders by the Amildar after some enquiry and due consultation of the Village Officers. The data thus adopted should

should be recorded in the register to be maintained in the Taluk Cutcherry and not altered without the previous sanction of the Government-

13/2/97

Rd. 2-45 Pm
16-2-97

The Tahsildar of Ulundurpet is requested to receive evidence in accordance with the statements as much as possible by adjournment from day to day and to record the evidence in connection with the enquiries ordered in the order already issued by the Court & punish the offenders under Sections 323 & 506 I.P.C. and to forward the proceedings to this Court as early as possible.

Sd/- [illegible]
2/3/97

Sd/- [illegible]
2/3/97

Rec'd on the 3rd Inst. from Dist. Supdt. of Police, Salem with an order to issue the Summons as directed above.
3/3/97

COVERSHEET

Resubmitted as
directed..
HS
23/2/99.

Submitted to
2nd Councillor
with reference
to Order of 14.2.99
on Min passed
draft (put up)
re. Estimated
produce.

RJ Mc
23.2.99.

JL
23/2/99.

Now
Mr Spiel
produce
statement
is required
WMD
24.2.99

Submitted to Director of
Agric & Other Statistics
for information
JL
25/2/99

2nd on 27/2/99

Higginbotham and Co., Madras and Bangalore.

Official Memorandum.

2nd April 1899.

FROM

TO Meeker-Sr

Has anything been done & must the form prescribed in Govt Rev Nos 7866-74 & 960 Manthly 97 (Encl to Bahami acct No 7)

Govt like to see the just bepregnat adoption as a slight alteration may be considered desirable.

P.J.G.

Suth

X This demands Print
the form of Rules (when
(with the Talukwise
Data). Please make a
skeleton form for each
Taluk

D. 1/3

What papers have you
Made in compiling the
Rules? Ans Rangaiah
Reply has come in Duly —

D. 1/3

X Rules Skeleton form
is submitted for approval

What the paper on
the Hon'ble Mr Thomas
Report Rules due to the
Peasants ought to be printed?
Perhaps a sheet of it

Rules
submitted
with

Submitted -

The Canarese translation of the proceedings in question has been published in the Mysore Gazette. A copy is put for information. The form of Enclosure to Pahani Takta has not been separately printed as it is not usual to supply printed forms of Village accounts to Shanbogues.

Please see serial No 19 in Revenue File No 115 of 1896-97.

BB.

Seen.

1 Bring up

2 I meant the printing of the form as that of a Return & the Revenue Office - Something was noted about it in the MS of the last general order on the subject - Please show

Submitted:

MS. of the last general order is put up.

15/5/99 HH

Sample paper
There may be
a separate sheet
(including Names
of Talukas) for
each Crop —

VL 16/8/55

Rev 82

This form may I think in every respect (width of paper and the folds &c) be adopted in print for the returns to be rec'd by Dyers & Bleachers. Price. (If a large number of copies be applied for the form may be adopted for Cloth & Calico returns also).

The English headings & explanations in Dyers &c. have the corresponding Canarese versions printed side by side.

Please get the form set up in type and two proofs be sent up early for approval.

27 May

Sikh

× Insert the Canarese here leaving room between

Thos 28/5

Inserted & sent to Rev Mr Pinches

23/5/99. HF

28/5/99

proofs shd be sent by the printer

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Section P. I.

File No

Serial No

SIMLA, THE 16TH OCTOBER 1896.

First General Memorandum on the Indigo Crop of the season 1896.

This summary includes the first report on the crop in Bengal and Madras, the second forecast for the Panjab, and the final forecast for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In Lower Bengal the weather was on the whole unfavourable in the early part of the season, insufficient rain alternating with floods. An unusually long period of dry weather in the spring was followed in June by a cyclonic storm, which did much damage, but there was good rain in August and September.

The season in Behar was generally unfavourable for the first cutting of the plant; and although unusually dry weather benefited the second cutting, the drought has left the soil more or less deficient in moisture for next year's crop. Some showers fell in the eastern districts in September, but in many parts of Chapra and the west of Behar generally there was hardly any rain.

Est^d Area sown

The area estimated to have been sown with indigo during the season amounts to 603,300 acres against an average of 633,900 acres and an approximate area of 624,200 acres in 1895, being about 5 per cent less than the average and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less than last year's area. The outturn is estimated at 65 per cent in 1896, against 86 per cent in 1895, of an average outturn.

Est^d Outturn

The important indigo-growing districts in Bengal, including about 93 per cent of the average area under the crop, are those mentioned below :—

	Estimated area in 1896.	Estimated outturn in 1896, the average being taken as = 100.
Jessore	17,500	87½
Nadia	57,300	62½
Midnapur	48,700	62½
Malda	20,000	62½
Murshidabad	51,300*	75
Purnea	46,000	62½
Muzaffarpur	137,000*	40½
Darbhanga	70,300	62½
Saran	51,000*	50
Champaran	48,000	93¾
Monghyr	11,900	75
Bhagalpur	13,000	87½

Messrs. William Moran & Co., of Calcutta, write as follows of the crop in a circular recently published :—

We are also now in a position to give our first estimate of the crop in Lower Bengal of this season, totals of the various districts amounting to 15,750 factory maunds against 25,772 factory maunds last year. Lower Bengal concerns have had to contend against unfavourable circumstances throughout the season, and were already handicapped by the low state of the rivers last year, and consequent insufficient inundation. There was an unusually long period of dry weather in the spring, and in the month of June considerable damage was done to the crop in Murshidabad and neighbourhood by a cyclonic storm, from the effects of which the plant never quite recovered. A serious flood was reported in the district of Purnea in July, which had the effect of materially reducing the outturn from that district. Returns from Bhagalpur compare most favourably with last year's outturn, but it must not be forgotten that the Bhagalpur total of last year was a poor one in comparison with the other districts of Lower Bengal.

The season in Behar has been generally a disappointing one. Owing to the failure of the rains last autumn, the moisture in the ground for sowing was deficient; and the cold weather having been followed by an unprecedentedly long period of uninterrupted drought, accompanied by hot west winds, a very large proportion of the young plant was lost, and the crops that remained were generally stunted and small. From returns received from the various factories we estimate the outturn from first cuttings in Behar at 37,000 maunds, against an estimate at this time last year of 52,500 maunds. Generally speaking, the returns from Champaran and the north of Tirhut are the most satisfactory, Chapra and south Tirhut being considerably worse; and Monghyr perhaps the worst of all. The prospects of

* Last year's figures reproduced, no estimate having been made for this year.

the khunti crop are at present endangered by the want of rain, none having fallen in many parts of Behar for more than three weeks.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The germination of the seed is reported to have been good and the prospects generally very favourable up to July; but the rainfall was scanty and its distribution uneven. The crop therefore generally suffered considerably in growth, and the produce was smaller than last season.

The area under indigo in the Gangetic Doab, in which tract the plant is largely cultivated with the aid of canal irrigation, was, according to the return published by the Canal Department, 307,816 acres up to the end of July compared with 237,053 acres in the preceding year, shewing an increase of 30 per cent. In the Eastern and Central districts, outside the Doab, where indigo is grown either dry or with well irrigation, the area has remained almost stationary, amounting to 101,360 acres against 105,049 in the preceding year.

The total area and outturn are—

	Area, acres.	Outturn, Fy. Mds.
Average of 5 years ending 1894	313,030	46,506
1895	342,102	50,680
1896	412,176	61,070

The extended cultivation this year is attributed to the high prices realised in 1895.

Panjab.—Indigo is grown entirely on irrigated lands in the seven districts—namely, Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh—from which returns are received. There was a decrease in the estimated area sown up to October—namely, 91,200 acres, which is 15·8 per cent less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1895, and 12·5 per cent less than the area returned in the final forecast of 1895. The decrease is everywhere due to scanty rainfall. The condition of the standing crop is generally fair; it is estimated that the yield will be rather smaller than the average.

Madras.—The area sown up to August amounts to 290,600 acres, being 9 per cent more than the average, but 12·5 per cent less than the area sown in the corresponding

period in 1895 which was, however, an abnormal year. The increase has occurred in northern Nellore and Kistna, the area sown in the remaining districts having fallen off. The condition of the crop is generally good, but it needs rain.

Bombay and Sind.—The local authorities are of opinion that the cultivation of indigo is not of sufficient importance to require the collection of information on the condition and prospects of the crop.

J. E. O'CONOR,

Director-General of Statistics.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 1066 C. F.—17-10-97—400.

Section STATISTICAL BUREAU.
File No GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Serial No SIMLA, THE 16TH OCTOBER 1896.

DEPARTMENT
Gl. No. 2799
R. 2005
24 OCT. 96
DEWAN'S OFFICE.

Second General Memorandum on the prospects of the Cotton crop of the season 1896.

The conditions differ greatly in the various cotton-growing regions, but in most places the absence of rain is reported to have been seriously injurious to the prospects of the crop, and as there has been no rain, except in Madras, since the date of the reports, it must be inferred that the injury apprehended has been realised.

The area sown is on the whole in excess of the average, except in Northern India.

In Bombay the area under the early-sown crop in the Deccan is stated to be 1,064,842 acres, which is 1·2 per cent more than last year but 11·6 per cent smaller than the average. In most parts the rain was timely and sufficient when the sowings were made, but the crop was damaged by excessive rain in July and the first half of August, and since the middle of August the cessation of rain has brought about very unfavourable conditions, the crop withering everywhere and prospects being generally bad.

The area under the late-sown crop is reported at about 3,717,000 acres, most of it in Gujrat, where the area is about the average. In Sind it is well above the average; in the Karnatak less than half the average, the area being only about 398,000 acres. With unimportant exceptions the crop is reported to be in good to fair condition, but everywhere rain is said to be urgently wanted.

In Madras the area reported to be sown is 565,400 acres against 656,500 acres last year and an average of 657,600 acres. This decrease in area is due to the unfavourable conditions of the season. As in Bombay, the crop is reported to be generally good, but in need of rain. [The report is to the end of September and there has been fair rain since.]

In Berar the area sown is 2,295,672 acres, which exceeds the area of last year by about 225,000 acres. This increase

Area sown

Yield prospect

is said to be the result of good prices and of rotation of crops. The season commenced well with good rain, but a break followed doing much harm to the crop, and it is said to be withering in some districts. Rain, as in Bombay, is much needed to save the crop from serious injury. As matters stand, in only two districts, Amraoti and Ellichpur, is there a prospect of a 12-anna yield; elsewhere it is estimated not to exceed 8 annas.

In the Central Provinces the area sown is estimated at 623,000 acres, being about 82,000 acres more than last season, and about the average. Sowings were effected in fairly favourable conditions, which continued, though not so good as those of 1895, into September. The absence of rain in that month, at first beneficial to the crop, has been so prolonged that apprehensions are now expressed of serious damage. The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, however, expresses his own opinion that conditions are not altogether unfavourable to a good yield. He thinks that it should not fall below a 14-anna rate for the whole province, in which case the quantity available for export would be about 65,000 bales of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area sown is 10 per cent smaller than the average, and the continued drought and dry west winds in September have been disastrous; except in irrigated tracts. Taking 100 to represent a full average, the condition of the crop only reaches 75 in one division (Meerut) and 70 in Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand; elsewhere it varies from 30 to 50. This was up to the end of September, and unfortunately there has been no improvement since—rather the reverse.

In the Panjab the area estimated to have been sown is 925,800 acres, which is 4 per cent less than the estimate first made and 20 per cent less than the area finally estimated to have been sown last season. It is, however, a larger area than the average, by 8 per cent. The decline is in the unirrigated tracts and is due to the absence of rain. The condition of the crop is said to be fair to good, especially on irrigated land, except in Delhi, where, it is expected, the yield will be poor and the quality bad. The crop on irrigated land generally is fair, but on unirrigated land it is on the whole bad.

J. E. O'CONOR,

Director-General of Statistics.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 1092 C. F.—17-10-96—400.

Section
File No
Serial No
STATISTICAL BUREAU.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA, THE 22ND DECEMBER 1896.

Third General Memorandum on the Indian Cotton Crop of the season 1896-97.

This summary includes (1) the final forecast of the crop in the Panjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Berar; (2) the final forecast of the early crop in Bengal and in Bombay; (3) the second forecast of the late crop in Bombay and in Sind; and (4) the first forecast of the crop in Madras and the Nizam's Territory.

There has been no improvement in the condition of the cotton crop as reported in the second general memorandum, issued on the 16th October. In many places the area sown was larger than usual, favourable rain falling at sowing time, and the season continued fairly good until August. In the first half of that month the fall of rain was scanty, and with the second half rain practically ceased entirely, the monsoon winds withdrawing prematurely. These conditions were everywhere most injurious to the cotton crop: the soil dried quickly under the influence of abnormally dry and hot winds, and where the plants were not withered they grew up weak and stunted, and failed to set their pods. The failure is most marked in Central, Western, and Southern India, and these regions contain much the largest area under cotton. The conditions in Northern and Eastern India are also bad, but apparently not quite so unfavourable as in other parts of the country. There can be little doubt that the crop in the Native States of Rajputana and Central India and in other places whence no reports are received is in no better case than in the adjacent regions from which we have information. It may be observed that prospects have been somewhat improved for the late-sown crop in Madras and parts of Bombay by rain in November.

8

The following paragraphs summarise the local reports :—

In the Panjab the area sown is estimated at 1,176,700 acres, being 15,500 acres more than last season, but the yield is much smaller, being 204,806 bales or 15 per cent less than last year's crop. No rain having fallen in April, sowings on unirrigated land were greatly contracted. This fact, and a sudden rise of prices in most districts, led to extended cultivation on irrigated land, but the scanty monsoon rainfall and its early cessation left the standing crops dependent exclusively on irrigation which proved insufficient. A bad cotton crop has therefore followed three consecutive good seasons in the Panjab.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area under cotton, pure and mixed, is 1,423,790 acres, being an increase of 8·5 per cent over last year's area. The outturn is estimated at 182,127 bales, 9 per cent less than last year's crop, but that was unusually good ; and the yield is better than the average. The seed was sown in good time and germinated well, the rainfall was sufficient until the middle of August, and the crop was in good condition until then. Thereafter the continued drought and dry west winds proved disastrous, especially on unirrigated lands. In tracts where the rainfall was not so deficient and where irrigation was possible, the yield is fair and the fibre is reported clean and free from stain.

In Bengal the area sown with early cotton is estimated at 77,800 acres against 81,100 acres in 1895, the decrease being due to unfavourable rainfall at sowing time, and the crop suffered afterwards from deficient rain in the latter part of the season and the early withdrawal of the monsoon. The yield is estimated at 9 annas or about 56 per cent of an average crop.

In the Central Provinces the area estimated to have been sown is 615,651 acres. This is 74,564 acres or 14 per cent more than last year's area, but is a little less than the average. The crop is estimated at ten annas and the yield at 86,185 bales only, which is about 18 or 19 per cent less than in 1895. In September the rainfall in many districts was very light and local, and October being rainless

everywhere the soil dried quickly and the plants did not bloom freely. The quality of the crop is said to be good.

In Berar the area under cotton is reported to be 2,306,870 acres, being 235,014 acres or 11 per cent more than the area cultivated last year and 3·5 per cent above the average. The yield, estimated at 95,113 bales of cleaned cotton, is 59 per cent less than the previous year and 41 per cent below the average. Seasonable rain at sowing time accounts for the larger area sown; but the failure of the monsoon after August so injured the crop that only two or three pickings were obtained and the yield is very poor. The drought and unusual heat withered or stunted the plants.

In Bombay the area under the early cotton crop is reported to be 1,101,370 acres, most of it, 974,900 acres, in Khandesh. This area is about 5 per cent greater than last year, but is 8·5 per cent below the average. The increase is due to timely and favourable sowing rain, but the later rains were absent, and the crop failed in some districts and was stunted elsewhere. The estimated yield is 60,844 bales or about 38 per cent of last year's crop and one-third of the average.

The area sown with the late crop is 3,818,756 acres, which is 11 per cent less than last year and 13 per cent below the average. In Gujrat the rain was generally deficient for the late sowings, but light showers in November benefited the crop in the south. The condition of the crop is reported to be fair in the north and good to fair in the south of this tract. In Karnatak the area is 62 per cent below that of last year, the decrease being mainly in Bijapur and Dharwar, where there was practically no rain for sowing, while the absence of the later rains dried the crop. Although recent rain has slightly improved prospects, a poor yield is expected in this tract. Elsewhere the condition of the crop is fair.

In Sind the area sown is the same as last year, and the crop is in good condition in Hyderabad and fair elsewhere.

In Madras the area sown in Government villages up to November was 1,348,200 acres, being 10 per cent less than last year and 5 per cent below the average. The yield is estimated at 84,263 bales, being only half of a full average crop. It is less than this in the districts where are grown the

descriptions known as Northerns and Westerns, but the season in other places was not so bad. The condition of the crop is stated to have improved with the recent rain.

In the Nizam's Territory the area estimated to have been sown with cotton is 1,492,768 acres, being 7 per cent less than last year. The rains having failed, as elsewhere, in the latter part of the season, the present estimate of the yield is about 10 annas against 12 annas in 1895, but the season has been so exceptionally unfavourable that it is feared that even this low estimate will not be realised.

J. E. O'CONOR,

Director-General of Statistics.

Estimate of the Cotton Crop of the Season 1896-97.

Provinces.	Area (in acres). Of current year's crop (1896-97).	Of previous year's crop (1895-96).	Average of preceding years.		Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) area in Column 3.	Column 4.	
			Five years.	Ten years.		Five years.	Ten years.
1	2	3	4		5	6	
Bombay — British Districts — Early crop	1,096,509	1,042,465	1,197,000	1,084,836	+5·2	−8·4	+1·1
Bombay — British Districts — Late crop	991,876	1,680,154	1,612,893	1,648,636	−41	−38·5	−39·8
Bombay — Native States — Early crop	4,861	9,700	7,718	8,366	−49·9	−37	−41·9
Bombay — Native States — Late crop	2,714,778	2,500,440	2,674,802	2,693,385	+8·5	+1·5	+0·8
Bombay — Total	4,808,024	5,232,759	5,492,413	5,435,223	−8·1	−12·4	−11·5
Sind — British Districts — Late crop	110,602	110,071	100,011	90,440	+·5	+10·6	+2·2
Sind — Native States — Do.	1,500	1,784	2,573	2,651	−15·9	−41·7	−43·4
Sind — Total	112,102	111,855	102,584	93,091	+0·2	+9·3	+20·4
Madras (Government villages)	1,348,200	1,500,300	1,417,600	1,384,100	−10·1	−4·9	−2·6
Berar	2,306,870	2,071,856	2,228,973	2,127,841	+11·3	+3·5	+8·4
Central Provinces	(a)615,651	(a)541,087	670,446	632,809	+13·8	−8·2	−2·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,423,790	1,312,673	1,335,924	1,480,171	+8·5	+6·6	−3·8
Panjab	1,176,700	1,161,200	797,440	(c)826,800	+1·3	+47·6	+42·3
Bengal — Early crop	77,800	93,100	111,600	...	−16·4	−30·3	...
Hyderabad	1,492,768	1,611,912	...	...	−7·4	...	...
Rajputana / Central India	Reports not received.						

Provinces.	Outturn (in bales of 400lbs. each). Estimated yield of area of current year, *i.e.*, area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, *i.e.*, of area in column 3.	Average of preceding years.		Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) outturn in Column 8.	Column 9.	
			Five years.	Ten years.		Five years.	Ten years.
1	7	8	9		10	11	
Bombay — British Districts — Early crop	60,786	156,163	181,900	176,331	−61·1	−66·6	−65·5
Bombay — British Districts — Late crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay — Native States — Early crop	58	1,024	1,104	1,168	−94·3	−94·7	−95·
Bombay — Native States — Late crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay — Total Early crop	60,844	157,187	183,004	177,499	−61·3	−66·7	−65·7
Sind — British Districts — Late crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind — Native States — Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras (Government villages)	8 annas.						
Berar	95,113	235,268	160,863	181,492	−59·6	−40·9	−47·6
Central Provinces	86,185	105,940	81,581	76,435	−18·6	+5·6	+12·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	182,127	200,821	152,346	(b)173,431	−9·3	+19·5	+5
Panjab	204,806	241,667	169,295	(c)170,498	−15·2	+21	+20
Bengal	9 annas.	10 annas.					
Hyderabad	9⅛ „	11⅛ „					
Rajputana / Central India	Reports not received.						

(a) Exclusive of the zamindari area in Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur.
(b) Seven years. (c) Nine years.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 562 F. & C. D.—23-12-96.—400. P. M. M.

(3)19
Section
File No
Serial No

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA, THE 21ST DECEMBER 1896.

Second General Memorandum on the Rice crop in Bengal, Lower Burma, and Madras, for the season 1896-97.

General.—In Lower Burma the area under rice is much larger than the average, and the crop which is now being harvested is excellent. It is fortunate that Burma will have a large exportable surplus, for in the other two great rice-producing provinces the condition of the crop is very bad, worse in Bengal than in Madras. In the Bihar districts, north of the Ganges the crop is almost a complete failure, and in Madras the crop is very poor in the northern coast districss and in those of the Deccan and Carnatic.

The following paragraphs summarise the local reports:—

Bengal.—In the first memorandum on this crop, issued on the 23rd October, it was stated that in Bengal the weather was on the whole unfavourable, insufficient rain alternating with floods, but that good rain in the middle of September had slightly improved the prospects of the crop. The *bhadoi* (or autumn) rice crop in Bengal, which is sown in May and mostly reaped about the middle of September, covered an area of 7,128,500 acres. This was slightly more than the area sown in 1895 but materially less than the average area. The outturn also was bad, being estimated at not more than 9½ annas, 16 annas being taken to represent a full average crop, that is, the crop was about 59½ per cent of a full average.

Poor as was this result, it was better than the estimated yield of the great winter rice crop. For this crop the weather has been unfavourable throughout. Heavy rain was wanted for it in July, but it was generally deficient except

in Orissa where it was excessive, and damaged the crops. In August again the fall of rain was insufficient. In September heavy rain is more necessary for the crop than in any other month, but it was entirely insufficient in Bihar, and after the middle of the month and in October there was very little rain anywhere. The results of this premature withdrawal of the monsoon are apparent in the table appended to this memorandum.

The area sown is over a million acres smaller than in 1895 and over $3\frac{1}{4}$ million acres smaller than the average.

On this contracted area moreover the yield is estimated at only $7\frac{2}{5}$ annas, that is, less than half (46 per cent) of a full average crop. In only one district of the province has the crop amounted to 75 per cent. In the Bihár districts north of the Ganges the crop is particularly bad, Saran, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur reporting yields of under 8, 22, and under 19 per cent respectively. In most other place it ranges from rather less to rather more than a half crop. The whole yield of the winter crop for the province is estimated at 150 million cwts. of cleaned rice, the estimated production of 1895 having been 272 millions. This is a reduction of 122 million cwts., or about 45 per cent.

Madras.—The report is the first forecast of the rice sown up to the end of November in villages held from the Government direct, being about two-thirds of the Presidency. In these tracts the area under rice occupies just a little less than five million acres. According to the returns, this area is about 241,000 acres smaller than the area of 1895, but the return for 1895 was defective, and the local authorities report that the reduction probably amounts to 372,000 acres.

The area sown is a little larger on the whole than the average (though, it would seem, the increase is to some extent only apparent, being due to prompter reporting), an increased area having been sown in some of the districts in the extreme south of the Peninsula, but in other places, especially the Deccan districts, there has been a material reduction due to the unfavourable monsoon as in other parts of India. In Ganjam and Vizagapatam the estimated yield is seven

14

annas, sixteen annas being a full crop. In the Deccan districts the yield is estimated at nine annas, at which figure it is also stated for the Carnatic, but here there has been an improvement recently. Elsewhere the yield is estimated at from ten to twelve annas, and for the province generally it is stated at eleven annas, being about 69 per cent of a full crop.

Burma.—The conditions in this province contrast agreeably with those reported from the other two great rice-producing provinces. Here the season has been favourable, and the crop is on the whole excellent. In only three districts—Akyab, Prome, and Thatôn—is the crop less than a full crop, and even there it is estimated at 14 annas or seven-eighths. In five districts the estimate is for a 17-anna crop, and in the remaining six districts a 16-anna crop is reported. The estimate for the whole province is for a full (16-anna) crop, and the quantity available for export from Lower Burma is estimated at about 30½ million cwts. of cleaned rice. A substantial proportion of this quantity will doubtless be exported to Upper Burma and to Bengal, to supplement their deficient supplies.

Assam.—A report has been received that the rainfall was deficient and unfavourable for sowings, which were smaller than last year and than the average. The prospects of the standing crops are said to be fair.

J. E. O'CONOR,

Director-General of Statistics.

Estimate of the Rice crop for the season 1896-97.

	Area in acres.			Estimated outturn in annas, 16 annas representing an average yield.	
	1896.	1895.	Average.	1896.	1895.
Bengal { Autumn rice	7,128,500	7,045,300	7,439,300	9½	12½
Bengal { Winter rice	29,341,600	30,402,300	32,634,100	7⅖	13
Madras [1]	4,986,200	5,227,300	4,812,700	11	11½
Burma [2]	5,240,416	5,068,147	4,577,800	16	15
TOTAL	46,696,716	47,743,047	49,463,900	...	...

[1] Government villages, being about two-thirds of the Presidency.
[2] The fourteen chief rice-producing districts in Lower Burma.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 556 F. & C. D.—21-12-96.—400.—P. M. M.

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA, THE 13TH JANUARY 1897.

Final General Memorandum on the Sesamum (til or jinjili) Crop of the season 1896-97.

The crop on the whole has been a poor one, the only exceptions being in Sind, in Gujarat (Bombay), Nagpur, and in those places in Madras where rain has fallen recently. Everywhere except in Madras and Bombay the cultivators were induced by the promise of a fair season to place an extended breadth of land under this oilseed, but their anticipations were disappointed by the practical withdrawal of the monsoon after the middle of August, the absence of rain being as unfortunate for sesamum as for other crops. The area sown and the outturn (as far as reported) are:—

	Area (acres).	Yield (tons).
1896	2,471,721	160,865
1895	2,644,572	206,858
Average of five preceding years	2,235,413	190,863

The figures of yield do not include those of the late sown crop in Madras, these not having been reported.

In Madras the area sown with the late crop is stated to be 106,700 acres, which is much larger than in 1895 or than the average. The early crop, however, occupies a much more extended area than the late crop, and the sowings of this early crop were greatly contracted. The yield also from that crop was very poor. No estimate of the yield of the late crop is given, but it is reported that the present condition of the crop is fair to good where rain fell recently.

In the Bombay Presidency, with the exception of Gujarat and Sind, the early withdrawal of the monsoon seriously injured the crop. In Gujarat the season was favourable and this oilseed took the place of damaged cotton; in Sind the inundation was good. The total area sown was not so large as that of 1895, but was much larger than the average. The outturn is very much smaller than that of 1895 and than the average.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area now reported to be under the crop is much larger than the area reported in November; it is stated to be about 20 per cent more than the area of 1895. The prospect of a fair season disappeared with the withdrawal of the monsoon in August, and the crop was greatly injured especially in unirrigated lands. Consequently, though the area sown was comparatively large, the yield is estimated to be 16 per cent below that of 1895. This refers to sesamum sown by itself. There is also a very large quantity sown mixed with other crops, but this is almost entirely reserved for home consumption and is not available for export. Of the seed so grown the yield is estimated to be 45,000 tons against 55,000 tons in 1895.

In the Panjab also the area sown exceeds the area sown last year as well as the average. The area (in sixteen selected districts) is now reported to be 223,400 acres, a figure which is largely in excess of the 156,200 acres reported to have been sown in November. The yield exceeds that of 1895 in smaller proportion than the excess of area. That crop was very poor, and hence, though the crop of 1896 exceeds it by 14 per cent, it is 11 per cent below the average.

In the Central Provinces the cultivation of this oilseed has been growing in favour, and the area sown in 1895 was very much larger than the average, while the area sown in 1896 was again larger than that of 1895. The crop generally has fared badly except in Nagpur, from which tract about half of the whole yield of the province is expected. In the rest of the province the yield is more or less poor, with the result that the crop for the province as a whole is estimated to be 38,136 tons against 45,243 tons in 1895. Both these quantities are much larger than the average, owing to the increasing favour with which the cultivators regard the crop.

In Berar also a much larger area was placed under the crop than was sown in 1895, but the increase over the average is but trifling. The increased area was due to the promise at sowing time of a good season, but the drought which supervened left the promise unfulfilled, and in all parts of the province the crop suffered greatly. The yield is now estimated at only an eight-anna crop, much less than that of last year and 40·7 per cent less than the average.

J. E. O'CONOR,

Director-General of Statistics.

Estimate of the Sesamum Crop of the season 1896-97.

Provinces.	Area (in acres)						
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Average of preceding years.		Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or is less than (−) area in		
					Col. 3.	Col. 4.	
1	2	3	4		5	6	
			Five years.	Ten years.		Five years.	Ten years.
Madras (Government villages) . Early crop .	303,000	576,000	433,000	445,000	−47·6	−30·	−31·9
Madras (Government villages) . Late ,, (a)	106,700	90,700	(c)84,400	...	+17·6	+26·4	...
Madras (Government villages) . Total .	409,700	666,700	517,400	...	−38·5	−20·8	...
Bombay . British Districts .	322,189	396,194	283,230	309,346	−18·7	+13·7	+4·1
Bombay . Native States .	449,917	446,845	373,909	373,909	+ ·7	+20·	+20·
Sind . British Districts.	163,671	144,479	135,346	131,169	+13·3	+20·9	+24·8
Sind . Native States	4,830	6,559	1,769	1,769	−26·4	+173·	+173·
Sind . Total .	940,607	994,077	794,254	816,193	− 5·4	+18·4	+15·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	178,044	148,833	172,081	...	+19·6	+ 3·5	...
Panjab	223,400	189,400	211,500	...	+18	+ 5·6	...
Central Provinces (b) . .	616,672	569,407	438,273	413,346	+ 8·3	+40·7	+49·2
Berar	103,298	76,155	101,905	124,476	+35·6	+ 1·4	−17·
Total .	2,471,721	2,644,572	2,235,413	...	− 6·5	+10·5	...

Provinces.	Outturn (in tons).						
	Estimated yield of area of current year, that is, of area in col. 2.	Yield of previous year, that is, of area in col. 3.	Average of preceding years.		Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+) or is less than (−) outturn in		
					Col. 8.	Col. 9.	
1	7	8	9		10	11	
			Five years.	Ten years.		Five years.	Ten years.
Madras (Government villages) . Early crop .	7,102	15,429	23,196	23,839	−53·9	−69·3	−70·2
Madras (Government villages) . Late ,, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras (Government villages) . Total, Early crop .	7,102	15,429	23,196	23,839	−53·9	−69·3	−70·2
Bombay . British Districts .	18,458	45,688	34,700	...	−59·6	−46·8	...
Bombay . Native States	47,988	52,416	53,654	...	− 8·4	−10·5	...
Sind . British Districts .	12,774	11,730	11,558	...	+ 8·9	+10·5	...
Sind . Native States	345	322	12	...	+ 7·1	+2775	...
Sind . Total .	79,565	110,156	99,924	...	−27·8	−20·4	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	12,221	14,354	14,738	...	−16·	−17·1	...
Panjab	21,379	18,772	24,136	...	+13·9	−11·4	...
Central Provinces . . .	38,136	45,243	24,717	20,732	−15·7	+54·3	+83·9
Berar	2,462	2,704	4,152	6,532	− 8·9	−40·7	−6·23
Total .	160,865	206,858	190,863	...	−22·2	−15·7	...

(*a*) The figures relate to the first report on the late sowings of the crop. The final figures will be available in April.

(*b*) Exclusive of the zamindari area in Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur.

(*c*) The average adopted last year is repeated, the figure for the quinquennial average not being available.

G. I. C. P. O. No. 661 F. & C. D.—14-1-97.—400.—P. M. M.

Section 12 STATISTICAL BUREAU. 5/2/97

File No _____ GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Serial No 6

CALCUTTA, THE 25TH JANUARY 1897.

Final General Memorandum on the Indian Indigo Crop of the season 1896.

The reports from which this paper is compiled are received from Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Panjab, and Madras.

For the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no return has been received later than that which was published by the Statistical Bureau on the 16th October. That report shewed an increased area and outturn, the plant being mainly grown in irrigated tracts. The figures as given then shewed an area of 412,176 acres and an outturn of 40,713 cwt.

For the other three provinces the reports shew that, generally speaking, the season has been unfavourable and the crop a poor one. The area sown in these provinces, and the outturn (as far as reported), are as under :—

	acres.	cwts.
1896	1,052,400	111,639
1895	1,071,900	157,138
Average of five preceding years . . .	933,100	147,618

The total area and yield for all the provinces which grow indigo extensively are 1,464,576 acres and 152,352 cwt.

The quantity of indigo exported in each of the last five years is shewn below (in cwts.):—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
From Calcutta .	98,075	61,637	76,398	106,830	111,714
„ Madras .	19,702	45,912	40,852	43,496	60,706
„ Bombay . .	5,489	14,638	9,823	7,453	7,330
„ Karachi .	2,045	3,112	2,422	7053	5,870

During the first eight months (April to November) of the last three years, the exports have been (in cwts.):—

1894-95	31,509
1895-96	43,437
1896-97	39,262

In Bengal the area sown with indigo is estimated at 530,500 acres, the area and estimated outturn in annas in each of the most important indigo-growing districts being as follows:—

	Area.		Outturn.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
Bengal—				
Purnea	46,000	46,000	10	16
Malda	20,000	20,000	10	12
Midnapur	48,100	45,200	11	12
Nadia	57,300	51,800	10	11
Murshidabad	51,300	51,300	9	12
Jessore	17,500	17,700	10	14
Bihar—				
Saran	51,000	51,000	11	16
Champaran	48,000	54,000	13	14
Muzaffarpur	65,500	65,500	8	12
Darbhanga	70,300	94,300	10	16
Monghyr	11,900	12,000	$9\frac{2}{3}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$
Bhagalpur	12,300	13,000	14	14

There was no very large reduction in the area except in Darbhanga; and there it is probably more apparent than real and due to correction of estimates. There was a smaller but substantial reduction in Champaran.

In Bihar the first cuttings were generally poor, but the dry weather permitted the production of an extremely and unusually good second crop which in many places in North Bihar more than compensated for the deficient first crop.

The yield for the province generally is officially calculated at 50,650 cwts. against 73,133 cwts. in 1895, namely, 28,202 cwts. in Bihar and 22,448 cwts. in Bengal. But the Director of Land Records and Agriculture considers that this estimate is high and prefers the figures of outturn given by Messrs. Moran and Co., these being 40,000 cwts. for Bihar and 11,333 cwts. for Bengal.

In the Panjab the area estimated to have been sown in the seven districts* in which indigo is chiefly grown, is 135,400 acres, being 31,100 acres more than the area sown in 1895. This large increase occurs chiefly in the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, and Karnál where the plant is grown for seed, not for dye. The yield of dye is estimated at 20,549 cwts. against 20,325 cwts. in 1895, and is much above the average.

	1896.	1895.
* Hissar	18,000	6,000
Rohtak	19,000	8,800
Gurgaon	5,400	3,300
Karnal	5,800	1,600
Multan	41,800	42,100
Dera Ghazi Khan	13,600	15,800
Muzaffargarh	31,800	26,700

In the Madras Presidency the area sown with indigo in the Government villages up to the end of November is stated to be 386,500 acres, or a little under the area sown in the corresponding period of 1895, but 28 per cent more than the average. The yield is estimated at 40,440 cwts. compared with 63,680 cwts. in 1895, and with 86,280 cwts. which is considered to be what a full crop should represent.

J. E. O'CONOR,

Director-General of Statistics.

Estimate of the Indigo Crop for the season 1896.

Provinces.	Area (in acres)						
	Of current year's crop (1896).	Of previous year's crop (1895).	Average of preceding years.		Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+), or falls short of (−), area in		
					Col. 3.	Col. 4.	
1	2	3	4		5	6	
			Five years.	Ten years.		Five years.	Ten years.
Bengal	530,500	552,700	(a)544,500	...	−4	− 2·6	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	412,176	342,102	313,030	(b)316,423	+20·5	+31·7	+30·3
Panjab	135,400	104,300	(c)88,100	...	+29·8	+53·7	...
Madras	386,500	414,900	300,500	314,800	− 6·8	+28·6	+22·8
Total	1,464,576	1,414,002	1,246,130	...	+3·6	+17·5	...

Provinces.	Outturn (in cwts.).						
	Estimated yield of area of current year, that is, of area in col. 2.	Yield of previous year, that is, of area in col. 3.	Average of preceding years.		Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+), or falls short of (−), outturn in		
					Col. 8.	Col. 9.	
1	7	8	9		10	11	
			Five years.	Ten years.		Five years.	Ten years.
Bengal	50,650	73,133	(a)65,686	...	−30·7	−22·9	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	40,713	33,786	31,004	(d)31,904	+20·5	+31·3	+27·2
Panjab	20,549	20,225	(c)14,852	...	+1·1	+38·3	...
Madras	40,440	63,680	67,080	70,260	−36·5	−39·7	−42·4
Total	152,352	190,824	178,622	...	−20·2	−14·7	...

(a) Two years. (b) Nine years. (c) Four years. (d) Seven years.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 776 F. & C. D.—22-[illegible]-96.—R. N. D.

Section L.R.
File No 17 — 96 GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE
Serial No 7 V

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R. 2096

Order 8/1/97

The attention of the Govt is requested to remarks (3 of them) appended with the village form of account No: 7, (page 92 of the L.R. Rules) by which a systematic and minute field inspection is insisted upon, and the desirability of a certain percentage of the whole of the numbers in the village being tested by both the Amildars and the Distt Officers at the time of the Jammabandi is suggested.

Govt desire to impress upon the Distt & Jammabandi Officers the great importance of this duty being properly and efficiently done, and direct that the Amildars and Jamma bandi Officers make a note in the village Pahanee books the numbers of lands which they inspect and add any other remarks regarding the general accuracy of the entries made by the Shanbhogues.

Attention is also invited

to the direction that the Tahsil inspection should be made twice during the year. ~~and~~

The Distt Officers should bear in mind that it is the information thus entered in these books which forms the basis of the estimates of ~~yield~~ outturn and production and, ~~sales~~ they themselves by every means in their power that the Tahsil is properly inspection made and the required information accurately entered.

The entry regarding the source of irrigation ~~in the register of crops~~ has an important bearing upon private rights especially when it is a spring or well, and so much care cannot be taken in recording that information correctly. The Dy Comrs & Jamabandi Officers should also test the accuracy of as many entries as they can, under this head, the time of the Jamabandi during

Distt Officers

8.1.97

Subj to Secy.
9.1.97

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, Revenue, dated 9th January 1897.

Section.....

File No.....

Serial No.....

No. 6150-57—R. 2096, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH JANUARY 1897.

ORDER.—The attention of Deputy Commissioners is requested to para 3 of the Remarks appended to village form of accounts No. 7, (Page 92 of the Land Revenue Rules) by which a systematic and minute field inspection is insisted upon, and the desirability of a certain percentage of the whole of the numbers in the village being tested by both the Amildar and the District Officer, at the time of the jamabandi, is suggested.

2. Government desire to impress upon the District and Jamabandi Officers the great importance of this duty being properly and efficiently done, and they accordingly direct the Amildars and Jamabandi Officers to note in the Village Pahane Books the numbers of lands which they inspect and add any remarks regarding the general accuracy of the entries made by shanbhogs.

3. Attention is also invited to the direction that the Pahane inspection should be made twice during the year. The District Officers should bear in mind that it is the information thus entered in their books which forms the basis of the estimates of outturn and production, and they should satisfy themselves by every means in their power that the Pahane inspection is properly made and the required information accurately entered.

4. The entry regarding the source of irrigation has an important bearing upon private rights especially when it is a spring or well, and too much care cannot be taken in recording that information correctly. The Deputy Commissioners and Jamabandi Officers should also test the accuracy of as many entries as they can, under this head, during the time of the jamabandi.

C. SREENIVASIENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—H.A.R.

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, Revenue, dated 9th January 1897.

Section.....

File No.....

Serial No.....

No. 6150-57—R. 2096, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH JANUARY 1897.

ORDER.—The attention of Deputy Commissioners is requested to para 3 of the Remarks appended to village form of accounts No. 7, (Page 92 of the Land Revenue Rules) by which a systematic and minute field inspection is insisted upon, and the desirability of a certain percentage of the whole of the numbers in the village being tested by both the Amildar and the District Officer, at the time of the jamabandi, is suggested.

2. Government desire to impress upon the District and Jamabandi Officers the great importance of this duty being properly and efficiently done, and they accordingly direct the Amildars and Jamabandi Officers to note in the Village Pahane Books the numbers of lands which they inspect and add any remarks regarding the general accuracy of the entries made by shanbhogs.

3. Attention is also invited to the direction that the Pahane inspection should be made twice during the year. The District Officers should bear in mind that it is the information thus entered in their books which forms the basis of the estimates of outturn and production, and they should satisfy themselves by every means in their power that the Pahane inspection is properly made and the required information accurately entered.

4. The entry regarding the source of irrigation has an important bearing upon private rights especially when it is a spring or well, and too much care cannot be taken in recording that information correctly. The Deputy Commissioners and Jamabandi Officers should also test the accuracy of as many entries as they can, under this head, during the time of the jamabandi.

C. SREENIVASIENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—H.A.R.

1896-97

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

REVENUE

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 9th January 1897

No. 6150-57
R. 2096

Laying down certain instructions regarding Pahane inspection to be made by Amildars and District and Jamabandi Officers.

M.G.C.P.B.—18-1-97—120

Proceedings of the Govt of Mysore.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

No 7866-74 Sco/3-97
R. 2645-

Order.

Section	Pro
File No	
Serial No	1897

In continuation of Govt No 6150-57 R2096 dd 9th January 1897, laying down certain instructions in regard to Pahani inspection to be made by Amildars and the District and Jamabandi Officers, Govt are pleased to prescribe the annexed statement as an enclosure to the Pahani Takhta, Form No 7, Appendix A. to the Rules under the Land Revenue Code, for the purpose of showing the area of cultivated lands (Govt and Minor Inam) classified according to the probable outturn of crops when standing thereon and the estimated out-turn of crops after they are harvested. Except when the Dy Commr directs

under

under Section 10 (a) of the
Mysore Famine Code, the
Statement above prescribed
should be made to corres-
pond with the two Pahanis in respect of
which every Shanbhogue is
now required to make.
(Vide remarks on village
account, Form No. 7). The
Shanbhogue should be
required to submit this
Statement
Return to the Amildar,
who should cause the
particulars therein given
to be entered in a Special
Register to be kept for
the purpose and return
the original to the Shanbhogue
for being filed with the
account of which it
forms the enclosure. The
Amildar should then
prepare a complete
report

report from the Shanbhogues returns for the whole Taluk and Submit the same to the Dy Comrs, an abstract statement in the same form showing the Talukwar details being submitted by the Dy Comrs for the information of Govt before the end of April every year ~~commencing from the year 1898~~

Print. 1073/97
yp
jr

Secretary.

To 9/3/97

The Dy Comrs of Districts.
" Compiler, Mysore Gazette for publication in the Gazette.

× This is a valid subject of Appeal and with reference to the 2nd Committee's order on the accompanying slip 9/3/97.

yp 9.

Govt desire very much to have the full returns in respect of crops harvested in 1896-97

Enclosure to Pahani Takhta, Form No 7.

81

Exhibit 8

By ..... pahani in the 2d Fortnight of 189

Food crops	Total extent cultivated (Ghout and Inam)	Extent on which the probable outturn of crops standing would amount to.				Equivalent area of a 16 annas crop	Estimated quantity of produce	Extent on which the estimated outturn of crops harvested would amount to.				Equivalent area of a 16 annas crop	Estimated quantity of produce	Remarks
		20 annas	16 annas	8 annas	4 annas & less			20 annas	16 annas	8 annas	4 annas & less			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.		
Paddy	3 - 22													
Ragi	32 - 35							10 — "	15 — "	7 — "	" — 35	31 — 8 3/4	187 1/5 Kandies (Krishnarayi)	
Horse-gram	7 - 20													
Cholam	"													
Sugarcane	5 - 28	1 — 10	"	2 — 20	1 — 38	3 — 12	99a. 1hds. of jaggery							
I														

Remarks on Enclosure to Form No 7.

An abstract like this shall be prepared after the first pahani in the second fortnight of October, and another after the second pahani at the end of January, and rendered to the Amildar, to be noted and returned by him to the Shanbogue with such remarks as the Amildar may think necessary to make with reference to his own personal observation.

2 It is not necessary to estimate the condition or out-turn of the crop on every field. It is sufficient if the patel and the Shanbogue note approximately from their intimate knowledge of the village what the probable outturn has been or would be on the whole.

3 The outturn should be given in four divisions only as shown in the form, namely, "20 annas", "16 annas", '8 annas' and '4 annas or less'. This would be equal to Bumper, Average, Middling and Bad. A fair average crop will be represented by 16 annas, and all outturn above this should be shown under "20 annas". Half the average (or Middling) will be denoted under "8 annas" and one quarter of the average or less under "4 annas".

4 For the actual yield per acre of a fair average crop (16 annas) in a fairly good season which should be taken as the data for calculating the figures to be entered in cols 8 & 14, an estimate should be formed once for all under the Deputy Court's orders by the Amildar after some enquiry and due consultation of the village officers. The data thus adopted should be recorded in the register to be maintained in the Taluk Cutcherry and not altered without the previous sanction of Govt.

5 The Taluk and District officers should endeavour to verify the accuracy of this statement as much as possible by frequent inspections and enquiries.

33

1896-97

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

REVENUE

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 10*th March* 1897

No. 7866-74
R. F. 130-93
2645

Prescribing as an enclosure to the Pahani Takhta, Form No. 7, Appendix A. to the Rules under the Land Revenue Code, a statement showing the area of cultivated lands, classified according to the probable out-turn of crops when standing thereon, and the estimated out-turn of crops after they are harvested, and laying down instructions regarding the same.

M.G.C.P.B.—25-3-97—120

No. 7866-74—R. ~~F. 130-93~~ 2645, DATED, BANGALORE, 10TH MARCH 1897.

ORDER.—In continuation of Government Proceedings No. 6150-57—R. 2096, dated 9th January 1897, laying down certain instructions in regard to Pahani inspection to be made by Amildars and District and Jamabandi Officers, Government are pleased to prescribe the annexed statement as an enclosure to the Pahani Takhta, Form No. 7, Appendix A. to the Rules under the Land Revenue Code, for the purpose of showing the area of cultivated lands (Government and minor inam) classified according to the propable out-turn of crops when standing thereon and the estimated out-turn of crops after they are harvested. Except when the Deputy Commissioner otherwise directs under Section 10 (*a*) of the Mysore Famine Code, the statement above prescribed should be made to correspond with the two Pahani inspections, which every shanbhog is now required to make. (*Vide* remarks on Village Account, Form No. 7.) The shanbhog should be required to submit this statement to the Amildar, who should cause the particulars therein given to be entered in a special register to be kept for the purpose and return the original to the shanbhog for being filed with the account to which it forms an enclosure. The Amildar should then prepare a complete report from the shanbhogs' returns for the whole taluk and submit the same to the Deputy Commissioner, an abstract statement in the same form showing the talukwar details being submitted by the Deputy Commissioners for the information of Government before the end of April every year. Government desire very much to have the first return in respect of crops harvested in 1896-97.

C. SREENIVASIENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication in the *Gazette*.

Enclosure to Pahani Takhta, Form No. 7.

By.....Pahani in the 2nd fortnight of 189 .

Food crops.	Total extent cultivated (Government and minor inam).	Extent on which the probable out-turn of crops standing would amount to.				Equivalent area of a 16-anna crop.	Estimated quantity of produce.	Extent on which the estimated out-turn of crops harvested would amount to.				Equivalent area of a 16-anna crop.	Estimated quantity of produce.	Remarks.
		20 annas.	16 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas & less.			20 annas.	16 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas & less.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.		
Paddy ...	3 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0 15	0 7	0 35	31	187½ kandis.	
Ragi ...	32 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8¾	...	
Horse-gram ...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cholam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar-cane ...	5 28	1 10	...	2 20	1 38	3 12	990 mds. of jaggery	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Revenue, dated 10th March 1897.

Remarks on Enclosure to Form No. 7.

1. An abstract like this shall be prepared after the first Pahani in the second fortnight of October, and another after the second Pahani at the end of January, and rendered to the Amildar, to be noted and returned by him to the shanbhog with such remarks as the Amildar may think necessary to make with reference to his own personal observation.

2. It is not necessary to estimate the condition or out-turn of the crop on every field. It is sufficient if the patel and the shanbhog note approximately from their intimate knowledge of the village what the probable out-turn has been or would be on the whole.

3. The out-turn should be given in four divisions only as shown in the form, namely, "20 annas," "16 annas," "8 annas," and "4 annas or less." This would be equal to *Bumper*, *Average*, *Middling* and *Bad*. A *fair average* crop will be represented by 16 annas, and all out-turn above this should be shown under "20 annas," half the average (or middling) will be denoted under "8 annas" and one-quarter of the average or less under "4 annas."

4. For the actual yield per acre of a fair average crop (16 annas) in a fairly good season which should be taken as the data for calculating the figures to be entered in columns 8 and 14, an estimate should be formed once for all under the Deputy Commissioner's orders by the Amildar after some enquiry and due consultation of the village officers. The data thus adopted should be recorded in the register to be maintained in the taluk cutcherry and not altered without the previous sanction of Government.

5. The Taluk and District Officers should endeavour to verify the accuracy of this statement as much as possible by frequent inspections and enquiries.

Exd.—H.A.R.

Read again Govt Pro: No 7866-74
" R.7.130-93
dated 10th March 1897 prescribing as an enclosure to the Pahani Takhta, Form No 7, Appendix A. to the Rules under the Land Revenue Code, a Statement showing the area of cultivated lands, classified according to the probable out-turn of crops when standing thereon, and the estimated out-turn of crops after they are harvested, and laying down instructions regarding the same.

Order No 5713-20 dt 21.2.99.
R.7.130-93.

On an examination of the returns submitted by Deputy Commissioners in accordance with Govt Pro: No 7866-74 dated 10th
R.7.130-93
March 1897, it is observed that in some districts the figure given in Colm 2 (Total extent Govt & minor Inam cultivated) is replicated both in Colms 3 to 6 and Colms 9 to 12, i.e, both under "Standing crops" and

Sent
Original
approval
of Govt
&
10.2.99
Submitted
2d Councillor
11 10/2/99

No 7 Rev.
10.2.99

approved
11
14.2.99

should the statistical
Dept publish a note
when estimated produce
by a note be issued
as a supplt to the
Gazette otherwise
as other Admns do.)
11

14/2/99
Submitted Director
of Agriculture &
Statistics 11
17/2/99

11/2/99 — Please have this order issued -
The estimate is being
compiled - But the Distt returns
are not incomplete
18/2

and "harvested crops"; and an estimated out-turn of the former is given in Colm 8, and an estimated out-turn of the latter is given in Colm 14. The object of this is explained to be to furnish information of two estimates in respect of the same crop in different stages, viz, one estimate made while it was stand-ing, and another made on its being harvested. This double estimate is unnecessary.

2. When at time of Kharif a food crop is standing on the entire area cultivated with it & no part has been harvested, this entire extent (figure in Colm 2) should be distributed among Colms 3 to 6 & there will be no entries to make in Colms 9 to 12 — When a given food crop is harvested on the entire area cultivated with it and no portion is standing on the fields, then the figure in Colm

Colm 2 will stand distributed among Colms 9 to 12 & there will be no entries to make in Colms 3 to 8. If at the time of Rabi a given food crop is standing on a part of the area cultivated with it and has been harvested on the remainder then the area on which the crop is standing should be shown distributed among Colms 3 to 6, the estimated out turn thereof being entered in Colm 8; and the area on which the crop has been harvested should be distributed among Colms 9 to 12, the estimated out-turn thereof being entered in Colm 14. In this case the two sets of areas together will aggregate the figure shown in Colm 2. These instructions should be read as Rule 6 in the "Remarks" on enclosure to Rabi Tabkha No 7 printed in Govt Pro: No 7866-74 R.7.130-93 dated 10th March 1897.

3. Thus when a later estimate of a crop is available in the Pahani enclosure the earlier estimate of the same crop need not be given in the returns sent up to Head Offices. In these returns also in order that the Colns might agree with the form prescribed, additional Colns which may have to be provided for "Name of Village" or "Name of Hobli" or "Taluk" & serial number need not be numbered.

Print
Jr 20/2/99
Secretary

The Deputy Comrs of Districts.

Spare Rbe
When approved
the form will be printed
here like the forms of other
returns due in the Devasthanam
Spare & send out for adoption
20/2/99

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, Revenue, dated 21st February 1899.

READ AGAIN

Government Proceedings No. 7866-74—R. F. 130-93, dated 10th March 1897, prescribing, as an enclosure to the Pahani Takhta Form No. 7, Appendix A, to the rules under the Land Revenue Code, a statement showing the area of cultivated lands classified according to the probable outturn of crops when standing thereon and the estimated outturn of crops after they are harvested, and laying down instructions regarding the same.

No. 5713-20—R. F. 130-93, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST FEBRUARY 1899.

ORDER THEREON.—On an examination of the returns submitted by Deputy Commissioners in accordance with Government Proceedings No. 7866-74—R. F. 130-93, dated 10th March 1897, it is observed that in some districts the figure given in column 2 (total extent Government and minor inam cultivated) is repeated both in columns 3 to 6 and columns 9 to 12, *i.e.*, both under "standing crops" and "harvested crops"; and an estimated outturn of the former is given in column 8 and an estimated outturn of the latter is given in column 14. The object of this is explained to be to furnish information of two estimates in respect of the same crop in different stages *viz.*, one estimate made while it was standing and another made on its being harvested. This double estimate is unnecessary.

2. When at time of Pahani a food crop is standing on the entire area cultivated with it and no part has been harvested, this entire extent (figure in column 2) should be distributed among columns 3 to 6 and there will be no entries to make in columns 9 to 14. When a given food crop is harvested on the entire area cultivated with it and no portion is standing on the fields, then the figure in column 2 will stand distributed among columns 9 to 12 and there will be no entries to make in columns 3 to 8. If at the time of Pahani a given food crop is standing on a part of the area cultivated with it and has been harvested on the remainder, then the area on which the crop is standing should be shown distributed among columns 3 to 6, the estimated outturn thereof being entered in column 8 and the area on which the crop has been harvested should be distributed among columns 9 to 12, the estimated outturn thereof being entered in column 14. In the case last mentioned, the two sets of areas together will aggregate the figure shown in column 2. These instructions should be read as No. 6 in the "Remarks" on enclosure to Pahani Takhta No. 7 printed in Government Proceedings No. 7866-74—R. F. 130-93, dated 10th March 1897.

3. Thus, when a later estimate of a crop is available in the Pahani enclosure the earlier estimate of the same crop need not be given in the returns sent up to head offices. In these returns also, in order that the columns might agree with the form prescribed, additional columns which may have to be provided for "name of village" or "name of hobli" or "taluk" and serial number need not be numbered.

C. SREENIVASIENGAR.
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—H.A.R.

1898-99

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

REVENUE

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 21st February 1899

No. 5713-20
R.F.130-98

Laying down instructions for making entries in the statement prescribed as an enclosure to the Pahani Takhta Form No. 7, Appendix A, to the rules under the Land Revenue Code.

MGBPB—27-2-99—200